to take up projects for the 7 States of the NE which were geographically contiguous and primarily such projects which were inter-State, such as power projects and inter-State road projects, were funded by it. It was also noted that though outside NEC, Sikkim has been enjoying the advantage of being treated as a Special Category State in the matter of Central assistance. The Government of Sikkim again took up the matter for reconsideration of Government of India on the gorund that Sikkim is also a backward State and has similar tribal problems as in the States of the NE. The matter was referred to the NEC for their comments. The NEC has, in its 38th Meeting held on 17 November, 1994 at Guwahati, decided to recommend in favour of inclusion of Sikkim in the NEC subject to adequate additional proportionate allocation of fund, to the Council. NEC has been taking up regional and inter-State project such as in the field of power and road construction for the benefit of the State of the North East. As the recommendation of the NEC is conditional, being subject to adequate additional proportionate allocation of funds to the Council, the recommendatoin of the NEC will need to be examined *inter-alia* in the context of additional requirement and availability of funds. Any change will also require amendment of the North Eastern Council Act, 1971.

Conference of National Institute of Criminology

1201. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences arranged/Organised any Conference recently to discuss the disturbing trend of narceterrorism, organised violence, crime syndicates, criminal justice system and latest technological advances in forensic sciences as reported in Hindustan Times dated 10th November, 1994;

(b) how many delegates from India and abroad participated in it and what suggestions were given regarding emergency trends in crime, drug abuse, social and economic changes including rapid urbanisation in the country: and

(c) how may forensic laboratories exist in the country (State-wise) and whether there is any proposal to increase the number of such laboratories particularly in Rajasthan and Orissa indicating also whether any State of the anti DNA finger prints-laboratory likely to be opened; if so, where and likely cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 400 delegates from India, 2 delegates from United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo (Japan) and 2 delegates from Ministry of Justice, Govt. of Japan, participated in the Conference. A gist of the conclusions of the Conference is enclosed Statement I (*See* below).

(c) A statement listing the existing Forensic Science Laboratories is enclosed Statement II (*See* below). The States of Rajasthan and Orissa have already established Forensic Science Laboratories in the year 1971 and 1962 respectively. It has been decided to establish a DNA Finger printing and Diagnostic Centre at Hyderabad under the administrative control of Deptt. of Bio-technology with a total outlay of Rs. 799.84 lakhs.

Statement

Recommendations

Plenary Session

(a) To see whether laws framed earlier have kept pace with social change.

(b) To focus attention on new forms of property crimes, like land grabbing, theft from air cargo, dockyard, railways etc.

(c) To study the effectiveness of investigating and prosecuring Michanism in India: and

(d) To study the Human rights issues vis-a-vis the role of Criminal Justice agencies.

Business Session-I (Terrorism)

(i) It is necessary to evolve short-term and long-term action plans to combat terrorism.

(ii) A comprehensive scheme to compensate victims of terrorism should be evolved.

(iii) Studies both at micro and macro levels are necessary to know the problem in depth and to evolve strategies to curb it. For this purpose scientists may be involved in this process.

(iv) Public awareness is a pre-condition for public co operation to combat terrorism.

(v) In disseminating the information on the measures taken by Government to curb terrorism, the role of media is signficant.

(vi) Stringent laws like TADA should be retained, however, its misuse needs to be checked by making necessary amendments.

Business Session-II (Child Abuse)

(i) Forms of abuse the child is subjected in the family.

(ii) Choice is to be made between punitive and preventive strategy to curb child abuse.

(iii) Attention needs to be focussed on the abuse on the child who is employed as drug carrier and kidnapped for ransom.

(iv) Abuse of child as child prostitute may be taken care of.

Business Session-III-(Communal Violence)

(i) Role of mass-media is vital in such situation for curbing such menace.

(ii) Proper handling of situation by Police in Communally sensitive areas is necessary.

(iii) Police seen to under-react or over-react in such situations.

Business Section-IV (Family Violence)

(a) Need for evolving family crisis intervention bureaus and counselling centres.

(b) Formal and informal education in rural areas.

(c) Need for legislating on domestic crimes.

(d) On regular process empirical studies should be conducted on various aspects of domestic violence.

Business Session-V Family Violence (Extended Session) .....

(a) To conduct studies on victims role in such violence.

(b) Proper implementation of Laws.

(c) Educating public on these and related issues.

Business Session-VI ..(Treatment of Senior Citizens)

(i) To study the causes for the harassment of senior citizens to devise appropriate strategies.

(ii) A National Plan of action should be evolved to mitigate the problems of senior citizens

Business Session-VII (Organised Crime and Crime Syndicate) ..

(i) Necessary attitudinal change of the society in respect of human values has to be made.

(ii) Role of mass-media to educate must be further expanded.

(iii) Protection to organised criminals by politicians should be discouraged.

Panel Discussion (Need for training of Police & Correctional Administrators)

(i) Police training is under a stage of neglect and is not receiving the attention it deserves.

(ii) The absence of adequate training institutes for judicial officers, and the training should be need-based.

(iii) Man-power planning in correctional system and evolving a National Policy in prisons is required

(iv) Mobile trainning should be introduced.

(v) Both long term and short term training in Forensic Science should be given to the members of Criminal Justice System.

(vi) Development of sense of professional.

(vii) De-linking politics from police.

Statement-II

Existing Foreesic Science Laboratories

States

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. West Bengal
4. Bihar
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu & Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Kerala
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Maharashtra
13. Manipur
14. Meghalaya
15. Orissa
16. Punjab
17. Rajasthan
18. Tamil Nadu
19. Uttar Pradesh
20. Delhi (in the process of being set up).

Centre

. CFSLs at Calcutta/Hyderabad/ Chandigarh/Delhi

2. GEQD Labs. at Calcutta/Hyderabad/Chandigarh.

Establishment of Dowry Cell

1202. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Cell in each district of the country to look into the dowry cases and domestic violence against women;

(b) whether Government propose to write or arrange a meeting of all Chief Ministers of States in the Country shortly, and also arrange for training of Officers who would be specially trained/ selected for holding/controlling such dowry cells; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof (State-wise) and budgetary allocations made in this regard for 1994-95 and 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) The registration, investigation detection and prevention of crimes, including crimes against women, is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, the Government of India have initiated a number of measures to check such crimes. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been amended to deal cases of cruelty to married women. In the year 1989, Central Government had issued instructions/ guidelines to all State Governments/UT Administrations for wide recruitment of Women Police Officers, and setting up of women's cell in police station to deal with cases relating to women. As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'Police' and 'Public Order' fall within the purview of the